The Time Piece.

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FROM THE CHRONICLE.

"STANDING ARMIES become an object of ſerious attention. And as the hiſtory of mankind affords no inſtance of ſucceſsful and confirmed tyranny, without the aid of military forces, we ſhall not wonder to find them the *deſiderata* of princes, and grand object of modern policy. What though they ſubdue every generous paſſion and extinguiſh every ſpark of virtue—all this muſt be done, before empires will ſubmit to be exhauſted by tribute and plundered with impunity.

Amidſt all the devices of man to the prejudice of his ſpecies, the inſtitution of which we treat hath proved the moſt extenſively fatal to religion, morals and ſocial happineſs. Founded in the moſt malevolent diſpoſitions of the human breaſt, diſguiſed by the policy of ſtate, ſupported by the luſts of ambition, the ſword hath ſpread havock and miſery through the world.

In the *lower* claſs of life, ſtanding armies have introduced brutal debauchery and *real* cowardice; in the higher orders of ſtate venal haughtineſs and extravagant diſſipation. In ſhort whatever are the concomitants of deſpotiſm; whatever the appendages of oppreſſion, this armed monſter hath ſpawned or nurtured, protected or eſtabliſhed;——monuments and ſcourges of the folly and triumph of man.

During ſeveral centuries, hiſtory informs us, that no monarch in Europe was either ſo bold, or ſo powerful as to venture on any ſteps towards the introduction of regular troops. At laſt, Charles the 7th of France, ſeizing a favourable opportunity in 1445, executed that which his predeceſſors durſt not attempt, and eſtabliſhed the firſt ſtanding army known in Europe. Lewis the 11th, ſon and ſucceſſor of Charles, finding himſelf at the head of his father's forces, was naturally excited to extend the limits of his anceſtors, in the levies of money and men. Charles had not been able to raiſe upon his ſubjects two millions, but the army he left his ſucceſſor enabled him to levy near five. The father eſtabliſhed an army of about ſeventeen hundred, which "he kept in good order and "placed for the defence of the realm;" but this army, though thus diſciplined and ſtationed, enabled the ſon to maintain "in continual pay a *terrible* "*band* of men of arms, which gave the realm "(ſays the Hiſtorian Philip de Commines) a *cruel* "*wound* of which it bled many years." How regular, correſpondent and uniform are the riſe and progreſſion of *military* calamities in all ages! How replete with inſtruction—how full of admonition are the memorials of diſtant times—eſpecially when contracted into the view, and held up in compariſon with the preſent.

Charles and Lewis having ſet the example, all the neighbouring crowned heads ſoon followed, and mercenary troops were introduced into all the conſiderable kingdoms of the continent. They gradually became the only military force that was employed or truſted. It has long been (ſays the learned Dr. Robertſon) the chief object of policy to encreaſe and ſupport them, and the great aim of Princes or miniſters to diſcredit and to annihilate all other means of national activity or defence. Who will wonder at this, who reflect, that abſolute monarchies are eſtabliſhed, and can only be ſupported by mercenary forces? Who can be ſurprized, that princes and their ſubalterns diſcourage a martial ſpirit among the people, and endeavour to render uſeleſs and contemptible *the militia*, when this inſtitution is the natural ſtrength, and only ſtable ſafeguard, of a free country?

What a deformed monſter is a ſtanding army in a free nation? *Free*, did I ſay? what people are truly free, whoſe monarch has a numerous body of armed mercenaries at his heels? who is already abſolute in his power—or by the breath of his noſtrils may in an inſtant make himſelf ſo?

Artful diſſemblings and plauſible pretences are always adopted in order to introduce regular troops. Dionyſius became the tyrant of Syracuſe, the moſt opulant of all the Grecian cities, by feigning a ſolicitude for the people and a fear of his own perſon. He humbly prayed only *a guard* for his protection: they eaſily granted, what he really took—the power of plundering by military force and entailing his ſovereignty by a deviſe of his ſword. Agathocles, a ſucceſſor in the Dyonyſian family and to the command of the army, continued the military tyranny, and butchered the enſlaved people by centuries.

"Cardinal Ximenes, who made the firſt innovation of this kind in Spain, diſguiſed the meaſure under the pious and popular appearance of reſiſting the progreſs of the Infidels. The Nobles ſaw his views and excited oppoſition in the chief towns of the Kingdom. But by dexterouſly uſing terror and intreaty, force and forbearance, the refractory cities were brought to compliance.

LONDON, June 9.

The Dublin Mail of the 4th inſt arrived yeſterday, by which we have received newſpapers and letters of that date. No bulletin relative to the operations of the army had been publiſhed by government for the two preceding days; and, from the general complexion of our private advices, we are apprehenſive that they were in poſſeſſion of no intelligence, the publication of which would afford any ſatisfaction to the friends of order and tranquility. There has been no general action, and it is now ſuppoſed that the rebels, conſcious of their inability to cope ſucceſsfully with the King's troops in fair and open combat, mean to confine themſelves, for the preſent, to a ſyſtem of partial and predatory warfare, by which only they can expect to hold out for any length of time, or to ſupply their grand body with the immenſe quantities of proviſions which they muſt neceſſarily conſume. In purſuance of this plan, they frequently iſſue forth from their head quarters, on the Wexford Mountain, and ſome ſmart ſkirmiſhing has lately been the conſequence of thoſe movements. For the moſt part, victory has been favorable to his Majeſty's forces; but in one affair, we lament to ſtate, the inſurgents have unfortunately triumphed, and the defeat of the royal army has been of the moſt diſaſterous nature. A detachment of the military under the command of Colonel Lambert Walpole, nephew to Lord Walpole, and deputy adjutant general in Ireland, conſiſting, according to ſome accounts, of between 3 and 600, but according to others, of only 300, with ſeveral pieces of artillery, being on their march from the neighbourhood of Roſs to cooperate with the main army under General Euſtace, Fawcett and Johnſtone, who had formed a plan of attacking the rebels in their faſtneſs in three different points, were ſurprized by a numerous body of the rebels who while they were paſſing a deſile, ruſhed ſuddenly upon them and commenced a vigorous attack.

The military reſiſted with the utmoſt valour, and an obſtinate and bloody conflict enſued, which, painful to relate, terminated in the defeat of his majeſty's troops, and the death of their gallant commander, colonel Walpole, a very deſerving and highly eſteemed officer, who is ſtated to have been literally blown to pieces by a cannon ſhot. The loſs of the Inſurgents on this occaſion, which muſt have been immenſe is not mentioned, nor has any correct account of that of the military been yet received. The ſtatements which have come to hand are various and contradictory; ſome computing it at one hundred men killed, while others make it amount to three hundred. It is added, that five pieces of artillery fell into the hands of the rebels during the route of his majeſty's troops, the ſurviving part of whom effected their retreat with conſiderable difficulty. The whole of theſe accounts, however, may be greatly exaggerated. We ſincerely hope this will prove to be the fact: but they came to us through ſuch reſpectable channels render it impoſſible for us to treat them with ſilent indifference.

The articles of intelligence contained in the Dublin papers we have given under the head Ireland. They ſpeak of new plots, conſpiracies, and arreſts: and report that ſome advantages have been obtained over the Wexford Rebels, the grand body of whom are ſuppoſed to be completely ſurrounded by his Majeſty's forces. Mr. Bacon an eminent tailor, to whom the rank of major general in the rebel army had been offered, was hanged on Carliſle bridge on Monday laſt, purſuant to the ſentence of a Court Martial. Military Law has been proclaimed in the city of Limerick and, on the whole, the ſituation of Iriſh affairs appears to become more dreadful and lamentable every day. We ſtill, however, remain in hopes that the vigorous meaſures purſuing by government to quell the daring and infamous rebellion will, ere long, prove completely ſucceſsful. As many troops as can be ſpared from other parts of the country are on their march toward the inſurgent counties of Wexford, Carlow, and Wicklow; but as the diſaffected ſtate of the North, as well as the South, renders it unſafe to draw the military in any great number from thoſe quarters, ten thouſand men, including ſeveral regiments of cavalry, are immediately to be ſent from England, for the purpoſe of aiding thoſe who are preſent on their march to attack the Rebels. No time is to be loſt in ſending this reinforcement. The inſurgents, we doubt not, may be ſpeedily ſubdued, and the country reſtored to tranquility, by a timely exertion of our military ſtrength; but, if the blow is deferred till the appearance of foreign aid to the Rebels, there is too much reaſon to fear that the whole kingdom will exhibit one dreadful ſcene of rebellion and carnage.

June 8.

The reports relative to the deſtination of the Toulon fleet are various and conducting, but it is moſt probable that the South Weſt of Ireland is there object.

The captain of a veſſel from Charente, arrived at Guernſey, ſtates that the French troops have commenced their operations againſt Portugal, and actually entered that country.

Lord Edward Fitzgerald, died in the New Priſon of Dublin, on the 4th June; the inqueſt which ſat on his body, pronounced his death to have been occaſioned by an inflamation of the lungs, reſulting from a fever, and extreme anxiety of the mind.

Daniel Frederich Ryan, eſq. is alſo dead, of the wounds he received in aſſiſting to apprehend Lord Fitzgerald.

June 7.

No mail has arrived this day from Dublin; but one from the North of Ireland, by way of Portſmouth, brings us accounts from Belfaſt three days later than by the laſt mail.

Mr. Maſon, one of his majeſty's meſſengers alſo arrived this morning from Ireland, with government diſpatches.

The unfortunate Lord Edward Fitzgerald, we have received advice, died on Monday of the wounds he received in reſiſting thoſe who apprehended him.

The reports reſpecting the Toulon fleet are ſo various and contradictory that but little reliance can be be placed on any of them. The moſt probable is, that it is deſtined for the Weſt of Ireland. It is even rumoured, that ſix of them have been captured by Earl St. Vincent's fleet, but we have not been able to learn on what authority the report reſts. We hope, however, that ſome of our naval force will render a good account of them.

The flag of truce, which carried over Mr. Jaberto to Oſtend, is returned, and brings an account of the death of Colonel Campbell, of the guards. Every due reſpect was paid to the memory of this gallant officer—his body was interred with all due military honors, minute guns being fired from the ramparts of Oſtend, and a large part of the garriſon attended in proceſſion. General Coote is not only entirely out of danger, but faſt recovering from his wounds.

This morning arrived a mail from Halifax, brot to Falmouth by the Harlequin packet, in 19 days.

The Grand Maſter of Malta, at the particular requeſt of the Emperor of Ruſſia, has conſented to receive the Britiſh fleet in the roads of Malta—a circumſtance of the higheſt importance to our naval operations in the Mediterranean.

Is Buonaparte, ſays one of our writers, going to Egypt, to Ireland, to Scotland, to London, or to Jamaica? Why ſhould he ſail from Toulon to go to either England, Scotland, or Ireland? Why ſhould he take men of ſcience with him, if he is going to Liſbon, or Jamaica? Why ſhould we attack Naples at the moment when he are ſending an ambaſſador there? He muſt then be going to Egypt—but what ſhould he do there? Why, join the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, by cutting through the Iſthmus of Suez. It would require thirty years to make this canal navigable. This enterprize would not be productive of that peace with England to which we wiſh to force them. It cannot therefore be to Egypt that he is going. We recollect that in the diſpatches of Buonaparte from Italy, he often ſpeaks of Maredon, which gave birth to Alexander, and which was the ſpot whence this conqueror ſet off to make himſelf maſter of Aſia, which is the inexhauſtible ſpring whence the Engliſh derive their riches. It is therefore to Aſia that Buonaparte is going. Indeed I know nothing about it.

We are aſſured that the Executive Directory

willing to give a new proof of its sincerity towards its allies, has issued orders to the French troops to march to the assistance of the king of Sardinia against the insurgents.

It is now certain that the Pope will go from Tuscany into Spain, and not into the States of the Emperor, as had been reported.

PLYMOUTH, June 4.

This morning arrived here a beautiful French ship privateer, called the Caroline, of Nantz, pierced for 18 guns, but mounted with 14, and navigated by 125 men; she was captured the 31st ult. after a smart chace, by his majesty's ship Phœnix, of 36 guns, Capt. Halsted, which ship is also arrived there.

The Phœnix 5 days ago fell in with and took possession of the American ship Amelia, Captain Grant, from Charleston, bound to London or Hamburgh.

Captain Grant, soon after the Amelia sailed from Charleston, jumped overboard in a fit of insanity, and was drowned.

June 5.

The Phœnix, five days ago, fell in with and took possession of the American ship Amelia, captain Grant, from Charleston, bound to London or Hamburgh, laden with mahogany, cotton and slaves; the Amelia, had been taken by a French privateer, and was some days in possession of the Frenchmen, who were put on board her; but a favourable opportunity offering, the mate of the ship, with that part of the crew that were left on board secured the Frenchmen and re-captured her; the Phœnix soon after heaving in sight, the mate steered towards her, and requested captain Halsted to give him assistance to carry the ship to England; a midshipmen and seven men were accordingly put on board, and she is hourly expected at this port. Capt. Grant, soon after the Amelia sailed from Charleston, jumpe overboard in a fit of insanity and was drowned.

FALMOUTH, June 3.

Arrived a French privateer, of 10 guns, and 150 men, captured by the Cleopatra frigate. She had taken American vessels, and an English schr.

DUBLIN, June 4.

On Saturday last, Lieutenant John Clinch, of Capt. Ormsby's company of Rachoole infantry, was executed at the front of the New Prison, pursuant to the sentence of a court martial, who tried them the day before. At the place of execution, he made an affecting exhortation to his fellow soldiers, acknowledging the justice of his sentence, and desiring that his fate might be a warning to all the cloth. A boy, not thirteen years old, was taken on the Hill of Rachoole, and being closely interrogated, he gave such information as led to the discovery of a most treasonable conspiracy in which the unfortunate officer above mentioned was deeply implicated. The corps was to have joined the rebels the first attack, and murder Capt. Ormsby and his brothers. Others of the company are confined and will be speedily brought to trial.

This day Thomas Bacon, an eminent tailor, and formerly a major of brigade in the old volunteers, was hanged, pursuant to the sentence of a court martial, on Carlisle Bridge. From the barracks to the place of execution he was conveyed in a cart through several principal and populous streets, in terror to the multitude, and such a melancholy and ignominious fate, attending a man of his rank in life, would in no other person excite more public interest, or have more effect, as he was very generally known. He is said to have confessed that he had a knowledge of the conspiracy existing against the government; but was universally against suffering assassination to form a part of the system. He denied any knowledge of having been elected a major general in the rebel army: but admitted that the rank had been offered to him, and said he had refused it.—He has left a wife and several female children behind him, the oldest of whom a very beautiful girl excited much pity and commiffion this day in the Castle-yard, where she appeared in all the mildness of grief and dissatisfaction.

Prisoners are taking up every day in great numbers. A Roman Catholic priest was arrested yesterday of the name of Kearusy a counsellor Bennet was also arrested.

May 31.

We are extremely happy to announce, that in several parts of the country numbers of the infatuated peasantry are coming in, surrendering their arms, and taking the oath of allegiance.—In the neighborhood of Coolock, we hear, no less than five hundred came in in the course of Tuesday and the day before, acknowledging their crimes, and delivering up their arms; and this, we understand, has been in a great measure owing to the humane exertions of the hon. capt. Annesley.

PARIS, May 29.

The reseatations which were entertained of a bombardment of the city of Havre are not realized. The minister of marine had received no such information.—We hope that there is no better foundation for the reports in circulation of the English having effected a descent on the Batavian territory, where it is said they have destroyed the Dikes, and inundated part of the province of Utrecht.

The Executive Directory have published a decree, extended the time granted to the new departments of the left bank of the Rhine, for the disposal of the English merchandize, to the 10th of June.

The three months Presidency of Merlin having expired, Rewbell, succeeds him as President Directory.

Negociations are going on between Hesse and Prussia, the result which we shall learn in due time.

A letter from Genoa, dated the 22d Floreal (May 11) states, that the convoy of eighty-six vessels which sailed from that port on the 8th of the month, had arrived safely at Toulon after a passage of three days. Two months provisions were put on board these vessels.

The Genoese government has refused a passage to the King of Saradina's troops.

The report is confirmed that Passawan Oglou has made several successful sorties against the armies which besieged him in Widdin. It appears also, that he lately attacked a corps of 4000 men in the neighbourhood of Orsowa, commanded by the Governor of that fortress, and completely defeated them. It is said that seven neighbouring Pachas, who ought to send assistance to the Governor of Orsowa, took no part in the last engagement with Passawan Oglou.

Extract of the dispatches of citizen Mungrowrit, resident of the French republic in Switzerland, dated the 8th and 20th May—"We have been obliged to come to blows with those men whom we wish so much to call brothers. All means of conciliation have been exhausted, in order to reduce the insurgents of some districts of Haute Valais, who are the more furious, as they are actuated by fanaticism.—About two thousand men of the French army marched on the 17th of May, at 3 o'clock in the morning, and at eight they were in sight of the insurgents, to the number of ten thousand men, who were entrenched on the bridge of Morge. The charge was beat, and our troops twice passed the Morge up to their waists in water. The resistance was the most obstinate; every post was defended to the last—at length numbers gave way to valour and the enemy were compelled on all sides to retreat.—Having taken refuge in the city of Sion, they hung out the white flag. Trusting to this mark of submission, our troops were on the point of entering the city, when they were fired upon from a musket battery. Some brave men fell by this fire, but it only animated the remainder to vengeance. They overcome every obstacle, and they took the place. The streets were covered with the bodies of the rebels; among them were eight priests, in their sacerdotal habits. They excited the zeal of these fanatics, by the distribution of the chaples, relies, &c. The rebels lost 800 men, eight pieces of cannon, and seven stand of colours. We have to regret the loss of 50 Frenchmen. It is unnecessary to say the French fought valiantly; all their steps are marked with triumph: they do not say now they are going to fight, but to victory. There was not one Frenchmen, from the general to the drummer, who did not behave well. All the districts, except that of Conges, have laid down their arms and submitted."

The following fact is contained in the dispatches of citizen Mungourit, in stating the successes of the French in Switzerland: Some strangers had pillaged the house of a person at Sion. Nivert a corporal of the 7th company of the 12th of the 31st Demi-brigade, unable to the afflicting view of a family so totally distressed drew out his purse, and putting it into the hands of the unfortunate people said—"Amongst the conquered I see only my brothers; for they are unhappy; I am sure of my subsistence—take this purse, it will be a satisfaction to me to have it in my power to oblige you." The citizen Nivers was re-compensed with the rank of Sergeant, which had been promised him before.

The countries of Schwitz, Zug, Glaris, a part of Appenzell, and Toggenbourgh, La Turgovice, the city of St. Gall, and several other provinces, have accepted the New Constitution proposed by the French.

PETERSBURGH, May 5.

PROCLAMATION.

"Be it hereby known to all whom it may concern, to all Europe and the whole world, that his imperial Russian Majesty, Paul I, has ordered the following Proclamation to be issued by me, Prince Besborodko, First Minister and Chancellor of his imperial majesty.

"In consequence of the notification of the executive directory of the French Republic of the 23d of Nivose, in the 6th years, importing, "that if any ship be suffered to pass through the Sound with English commodities, of whatever nation it may be, it shall be considered as a formal declaration of war against the French nation;"—his imperial Majesty Paul I. has been graciously pleased to order twenty-two ships of the line and two hundred and fifty galleys, under the command of Admiral Crose, and M. de Litta, Knight of Malta, to proceed to the sound, to protect trade in general against the manifest oppression of the directory, as such a proceeding is evidently contrary to the rights of nations. His Russian majesty give his imperial word, to protect the freedom of trade with all his power, both by sea and land, which he hereby requires the diplomatic to make known and proclaim."

BOSTON, August 9.

Since our last we have been favored with London papers to June 9—about 18 days later than before received.

LONDON, June 9.

The affairs of Ireland have at length arrived at the most alarming and melancholy pitch. After the capture of Lord Fitzgerald, and the consequent developement of the plans of the United Irishmen, and other insurgents—(one of which was to possess themselves of Dublin and the castle) government was necessiated to declare the metropolis and other places in a state of rebellion. Hostilities immediately commenced. The rebel village of Lacklan (17 houses) was destroyed. Several bloody fracas took place even in the centre of Dublin. The parliament addressed the Lord Lieutenant in terms of the most unshaken loyalty.

Several hundred rebels were killed at Saggard and Naas. In the counties of Dublin, Kildare, and Meath, the rebellion was openly supported; and several severe actions have taken place, in which although the rebels have fought well, they were defeated with immense slaughter. At Dunboyne a party had been dispersed. In most instances his majesty's loyal troops have conquered. Five counties are now in a state of rebellion, viz. Dublin, Kildaire, Meath, Wicklow and Carlow. In the two latter the rebels have lost, at Hacketstown and Balkinglass, 500 men; besides many more at Clare, Ballimor, Barristown, Lucan and Lusk. Kilcullen and part of Carlow have been destroyed by the rebels; at the latter place 400 of them "bit the dust," whose carcasses were left "to taint the wind," Kilkenny, Tipperary, Waterford, and Cork, are puturbed; and the vicinity of the metropolis is threatened. Ledwich, Keggh, Dr. Esmond, leaders, and 18 other rebels have been executed at Dublin. The rebels have destroyed the bridge at Kilcullen, and taken possession of a few unimportant posts.

One Watson, for the apprehension of whom his majesty has offered a reward of four hundred pounds, and who is suspected of carrying on a treasonable correspondence with the French, sailed from Bristol for America, on the 21st May in the Mary of New-York. He was disguised in the habit of a Polish Jew, and engaged his passage in the steerage.

June 1.

The Rebels have been defeated at Taragh-Hill, 10 miles from Dublin, by the Tennibles and Yeomanry—350 rebels killed, no quarters allowed. The loyal troops had about 30 killed and wounded. Four thousand rebels at Kildaire have laid down their arms, and given up their leaders, who will be hung. Sir J. Duff has retaken Kildaire, killed 240 rebels, besides wounded. The rebels are in force in Wexford, and have cut off a detachment of the 13th regiment commanded by Lt. Colonel Colville. It is said 7000 insurgents possess Wexford. Col. Longfield has driven the rebels from Rathangan, in Westford county, killing 50 odd of them. Gen. Fawcett with a detachment of the Meath regiment, has been surrounded near Duncanon Fort, and defeated; but effected his retreat to the fort. Newtownbarry, has been taken by the rebels, but has been retaken by assault, by Col. L'Estrange, 500 of the rebels were killed. A party of them has been defeated at Caston.—The insurgent camp at Blackmore-hill, is broken up, 1000 rebels have been defeated by a 100 regulars. At Ballaycanew 200 have been slain; and at Rochstung, a party of them who were plundering, were defeated.

The North of Ireland is affected; at Belfast martial law has been declared by Major Gen. Sir Charles Asgill. The rebellion still rages in Wicklow, Carlow, and Wetford. Many of the insurgents are killed; and many inhabitants obliged to fly to Wales for refuge. The great body of the rebels is posted on Wexford heigth, near the sea. They count 15000, with 8 pieces of artillery, and a strong position. They swear to die in the last ditch, or throw themselves into the sea. The city of Wexford is retaken. The rebels lost 900, and the King's troops many from the 14-feet pike of the insurgents, against which the bayonet was useless. A general action with the rebels is momently expected. An attack was in contemplation when the last accounts came away In one inst. the rebels have conquered; Col. Walpole, with a detachment of 500 men, with artillery, proceeding to join the main army, commanded by Generals Fastace, Fawcett, and Johnston, and to co-operate with them in the general attack, was assailed in a

willing to give a new proof of its sincerity towards its allies, has issued orders to the French troops to march to the assistance of the king of Sardinia against the insurgents.

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DUBLIN, June 4.

On Saturday last, Lieutenant John Clinch, of Capt. Ormsby's company of Rachoole infantry, was executed at the front of the New Prison, pursuant to the sentence of a court martial, who tried them the day before. At the place of execution, he made an affecting exhortation to his fellow soldiers, acknowledging the justice of his sentence, and desiring that his fate might be a warning to all the cloth. A boy, not thirteen years old, was taken on the Hill of Rachoole, and being closely interrogated, he gave such information as led to the discovery of a most treasonable conspiracy in which the unfortunate officer above mentioned was deeply implicated. The corps was to have joined the rebels the first attack, and murder Capt. Ormsby and his brothers. Others of the company are confined and will be speedily brought to trial.

This day Thomas Bacon, an eminent tailor, and formerly a major of brigade in the old volunteers, was hanged, pursuant to the sentence of a court martial, on Carlisle Bridge. From the barracks to the place of execution he was conveyed in a cart through several principal and populous streets, in terror to the multitude, and such a melancholy and ignominious fate, attending a man of his rank in life, would in no other person excite more public interest, or have more effect, as he was very generally known. He is said to have confessed that he had a knowledge of the conspiracy existing against the government; but was universally against suffering assassination to form a part of the system. He denied any knowledge of having been elected a major general in the rebel army: but admitted that the rank had been offered to him, and said he had refused it.—He has left a wife and several female children behind him, the oldest of whom a very beautiful girl excited much pity and commission this day in the Castle-yard, where she appeared in all the mildness of grief and distraction.

Prisoners are taking up every day in great numbers. A Roman Catholic priest was arrested yesterday of the name of Kearus; a councellor Bennet was also arrested.

May 31.

We are extremely happy to announce, that in several parts of the country numbers of the infatuated peasantry are coming in, surrendering their arms, and taking the oath of allegiance.—In the neighborhood of Coolock, we hear, no less than five hundred came in in the course of Tuesday and the day before, acknowledging their crimes, and delivering up their arms; and this, we understand, has been in a great measure owing to the humane exertions of the hon. capt. Annesley.

PARIS, May 29.

The resentations which were entertained of a bombardment of the city of Havre are not realized. The minister of marine had received no such information.—We hope that there is no better foundation for the reports in circulation of the English having effected a descent on the Batavian territory, where it is said they have destroyed the Dikes, and inundated part of the province of Utrecht.

The Executive Directory have published a decree, extended the time granted to the new departments of the left bank of the Rhine, for the disposal of the English merchandize, to the 19th of June.

The three months Presidency of Merlin having expired, Rewbell, succeeds him as President Directory.

Negociations are going on between Hesse and Prussia, the result which we shall learn in due time.

A letter from Genoa, dated the 22d Floreal (May 11) states, that the convoy of eighty-six vessels which sailed from that port on the 8th of the month, had arrived safely at Toulon after a passage of three days. Two months provisions were put on board these vessels.

The Genoese government has refused a passage to the King of Saradina's troops.

The report is confirmed that Passawan Oglou has made several successful sorties against the armies which besieged him in Widdin. It appears also, that he lately attacked a corps of 4000 men in the neighbourhood of Orsowa, commanded by the Governor of that fortress, and completely defeated them. It is said that seven neighbouring Pachas, who ought to send assistance to the Governor of Orsowa, took no part in the last engagement with Passawan Oglou.

Extract of the dispatches of citizen Mungrowrit, resident of the French republic in Switzerland, dated the 8th and 20th May—"We have been obliged to come to blows with those men whom we wish so much to call brothers. All means of conciliation have been exhausted, in order to reduce the insurgents of some districts of Haute Valais, who are the more furious, as they are actuated by fanaticism.—About two thousand men of the French army marched on the 17th of May, at 3 o'clock in the morning, and at eight they were in sight of the insurgents, to the number of ten thousand men, who were entrenched on the bridge of Morge. The charge was beat, and our troops twice passed the Morge up to their waists in water. The resistance was the most obstinate; every post was defended to the last—at length numbers gave way to valour and the enemy were compelled on all sides to retreat.—Having taken refuge in the city of Sion, they hung out the white flag. Trusting to this mark of submission, our troops were on the point of entering the city, when they were fired upon from a musket battery. Some brave men fell by this fire, but it only animated the remainder to vengeance. They overcome every obstacle, and they took the place. The streets were covered with the bodies of the rebels; among them were eight priests, in their sacerdotal habits. They excited the zeal of these fanatics, by the distribution of the chaples, relies, &c. The rebels lost 800 men, eight pieces of cannon, and seven stand of colours. We have to regret the loss of 50 Frenchmen. It is unnecessary to say the French fought valiantly; all their steps are marked with triumph: they do not say now they are going to fight, but to victory. There was not one Frenchmen, from the general to the drummer, who did not behave well. All the districts, except that of Conges, have laid down their arms and submitted."

The following fact is contained in the dispatches of citizen Mungourit, in stating the successes of the French in Switzerland: Some strangers had pillaged the house of a person at Sion. Nivert a corporal of the 7th company of the 12th of the 31st Demi-brigade, unable to the afflicting view of a family so totally distressed drew out his purse, and putting it into the hands of the unfortunate people said—"Amongst the conquered I see only my brothers; for they are unhappy; I am sure of my subsistence—take this purse, it will be a satisfaction to me to have it in my power to oblige you." The citizen Nivers was re-compensed with the rank of Sergeant, which had been promised him before.

The countries of Schwitz, Zug, Glaris, a part of Appenzell, and Toggenbourgh, La Turgovice, the city of St. Gall, and several other provinces, have accepted the New Constitution proposed by the French.

PETERSBURGH, May 5.

PROCLAMATION.

"Be it hereby known to all whom it may concern, to all Europe and the whole world, that his imperial Russian Majesty, Paul I, has ordered the following Proclamation to be issued by me, Prince Besborodko, First Minister and Chancellor of his imperial majesty.

"In consequence of the notification of the executive directory of the French Republic of the 23d of Nivose, in the 6th years, importing, "that if any ship be suffered to pass through the Sound with English commodities, of whatever nation it may be, it shall be considered as a formal declaration of war against the French nation;"—his imperial Majesty Paul I. has been graciously pleased to order twenty-two ships of the line and two hundred and fifty galleys, under the command of Admiral Crose, and M. de Litta, Knight of Malta, to proceed to the sound, to protect trade in general against the manifest oppression of the directory, as such a proceeding is evidently contrary to the rights of nations. His Russian majesty give his imperial word, to protect the freedom of trade with all his power, both by sea and land, which he hereby requires the diplomatic to make known and proclaim."

BOSTON, August 9.

Since our last we have been favored with London papers to June 9—about 18 days later than before received.

LONDON, June 9.

The affairs of Ireland have at length arrived at the most alarming and melancholy pitch. After the capture of Lord Fitzgerald, and the consequent developement of the plans of the United Irishmen, and other insurgents—(one of which was to possess themselves of Dublin and the castle) government was necessitated to declare the metropolis and other places in a state of rebellion. Hostilities immediately commenced. The rebel village of Lacklan (17 houses) was destroyed. Several bloody fracas took place even in the centre of Dublin. The parliament addressed the Lord Lieutenant in terms of the most unshaken loyalty.

Several hundred rebels were killed at Saggard and Naas. In the counties of Dublin, Kildare, and Meath, the rebellion was openly supported; and several severe actions have taken place, in which although the rebels have fought well, they were defeated with immense slaughter. At Dunboyne a party had been dispersed. In most instances his majesty's loyal troops have conquered. Five counties are now in a state of rebellion, viz. Dublin, Kildaire, Meath, Wicklow and Carlow. In the two latter the rebels have lost, at Hacketstown and Baltinglass, 500 men; besides many more at Clare, Ballimor, Barristown, Lucan and Lusk. Kilcullen and part of Carlow have been destroyed by the rebels; at the latter place 400 of them "bit the dust," whose carcasses were left "to taint the wind," Kilkenny, Tipperary, Waterford, and Cork, are puturbed; and the vicinity of the metropolis is threatened. Ledwich, Keggh, Dr. Esmond, leaders, and 18 other rebels have been executed at Dublin. The rebels have destroyed the bridge at Kilcullen, and taken possession of a few unimportant posts.

One Watson, for the apprehension of whom his majesty has offered a reward of four hundred pounds, and who is suspected of carrying on a treasonable correspondence with the French, sailed from Bristol for America, on the 21st May in the Mary of New-York. He was disguised in the habit of a Polish Jew, and engaged his passage in the steerage.

June 1.

The Rebels have been defeated at Taragh-Hill, 10 miles from Dublin, by the Tennibles and Yeomanry—350 rebels killed, no quarters allowed. The loyal troops had about 30 killed and wounded. Four thousand rebels at Kildaire have laid down their arms, and given up their leaders, who will be hung. Sir J. Duff has retaken Kildaire, killed 240 rebels, besides wounded. The rebels are in force in Wexford, and have cut off a detachment of the 13th regiment commanded by Lt. Colonel Colville. It is said 7000 insurgents possess Wexford. Col. Longfield has driven the rebels from Rathangan, in Westford county, killing 50 odd of them. Gen. Fawcett with a detachment of the Meath regiment, has been surrounded near Duncanon Fort, and defeated; but effected his retreat to the fort. Newtownbarry, has been taken by the rebels, but has been retaken by assault, by Col. L'Estrange, 500 of the rebels were killed. A party of them has been defeated at Caston.—The insurgent camp at Blackmore-hill, is broken up, 1000 rebels have been defeated by a 100 regulars. At Ballaycanew 200 have been slain; and at Rochstung, a party of them who were plundering, were defeated.

The North of Ireland is affected; at Belfast martial law has been declared by Major Gen. Sir Charles Asgill. The rebellion still rages in Wicklow, Carlow, and Wetford. Many of the insurgents are killed; and many inhabitants obliged to fly to Wales for refuge. The great body of the rebels is posted on Wexford heigth, near the sea. They count 15000, with 8 pieces of artillery, and a strong position. They swear to die in the last ditch, or throw themselves into the sea. The city of Wexford is retaken. The rebels lost 900, and the King's troops many from the 14-feet pike of the insurgents, against which the bayonet was useless. A general action with the rebels is momently expected. An attack was in contemplation when the last accounts came away In one inst. the rebels have conquered; Col. Walpole, with a detachment of 500 men, with artillery, proceeding to join the main army; commanded by Generals Eustace, Fawcett, and Johnston, and to co-operate with them in the general attack, was assailed in a

defile and defeated. The Colonel and 300 more were killed, and the party left five pieces of artillery. The rebels live in tents, and nightly send out foraging parties to collect provisions.

Gen. BUONAPARTE's EXPEDITION.

An expreſs from Lord St. Vincent's mentions his having advice from the Mediterranean, that the Toulon fleet, having general Buonaparte on board, had eluded the vigilence of Sir Horato Nelſon; and had ſailed on the projected enterprize. In conſequence, orders have been iſſued for fitting for ſea, immediately, every ſhip of war that can be put in commiſſion; and a ſevere preſs has taken place in all the maritime towns, and on the river.

That Ireland is the object of Buonaparte, no queſtion can remain. A correſpondence between the inſurgents and the French Directory has been long kept up.

"ARMY OF ENGLAND."

May 30.

Paris accounts ſtates, that gen. Grenier is ſhortly to ſail from Dunkirk, for England; and that the troops have marched from St. Omers, Bethune, Arras, &c. for the coaſt.

May 28.

On Saturday a bill paſſed the Houſe of Commons, for manning the navy, by ſuſpending all protections. ☞ It was for converſation in the debate of this bill, that the duel between Mr. Pitt and Mr. Tierney took place.

THE DEBTOR.

Children of affluence! hear a poor man's prayer,
O haſte, and free me from the dungeon's gloom;
Let not the hand of comfortleſs deſpair,
Sink, my grey hairs with rorrow to the tomb!

Unus'd compaſſion's tribute to demand,
With clam'rous din wake charity's dull ear,
Wring the ſlow aid from pity's loitering hand,
Weave the feign'd tale, or drop the ready tear.

Far different thoughts employ'd my early hours,
To views of bliſs, to ſcenes of affluence born,
The hand of pleaſure ſtrew'd my path with flow'rs,
And ev'ry bleſſing hail'd my youthful morn.

But ah! how quick the change! the morning gleam
That cheer'd my fancy with her majic ray,
Fled like the garniſh pageant of a dream,
And ſorrow clos'd the evening of my day.

Such is the lot of human bliſs below,
And hope a while the trembling flowret rears;
Till unforeſeen decends the blight of woe,
And withers in an hour the pride of years.

In evil hours, to ſpecial wiles a prey,
I truſted—(who from faults is always free)?
And the ſhort progreſs of one fatal day,
Was all the ſpace'twixt wealth and poverty.

Where could I ſeek for comfort or for aid?
To whom the ruins of my ſtate commend?
Left to myſelf, abandon'd and betray'd—
Too late I found the wretched have no friend!

E'en he amid the reſt, the favour'd youth,
Whoſe vows had met the tendereſt warm return,
Forgot his oaths of conſtancy and truth,
And left my child in ſolitude to mourn.

Pity in vain ſtretched forth her feeble hand,
To guard the wreaths by heaven wove;
While pale-ey'd avarice, from his ſordid ſtand,
Scowl'd o'er the ruins of neglected love.

Tho' deeply hurt, yet, ſway'd by decent pride,
She huſh'd her ſorrows with becoming art;
And faintly ſtrove, with ſickly ſmiles to hide
The canker-worm that prey'd upon the heart.

Nor blam'd his cruelty—nor wiſh'd to hate
Whom once ſhe lov'd—but pitied and forgave,
Then, unrepining, yielded to her fate,
And ſank, in ſilent anguiſh, to the grave.

Children of affluence! hear a poor man's prayer,
O haſte, and free me from this dungeon's gloom;
Let not the hand of comfortleſs deſpair,
Sink my grey hairs with ſorrow to the tomb!

BOSTON, Auguſt 10.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE!

We learn by the way of Boſton, that there has been a terrible action between the Inſurgents, and the royal troops, near Blair's Camp, between Belfaſt and Newry. In which the inſurgents prevailed, and four thouſand of the Royaliſt's were killed. This inſurrection took place in conſequence of the ſucceſs of the inſurgents in the county of Wexford.

THE TIME PIECE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14.

The invaſion of Ireland is we conceive inevitable; and from the diſaffected ſtate of that unhappy people, exaſperated by the tragical death of Lord Fitzgerald, brother to the Duke of Leinſter, a nobleman of great popularity, among that party, who have conſtantly oppoſed government meaſures. We have reaſon to expect the horrors of war, are raging in the bowels of Ireland, which has long groaned under the hand of oppreſſion. It ſhould be remembered, the Iriſh patriots were friends of America under ſimilar circumſtances, and many of them fought under the immortal Waſhington, in our late ſtruggles againſt a Britiſh adminiſtration, whoſe folly and wickedneſs was the original cauſe of all the blood which has deluged the eaſtern continent. When an enlightened nation which had been ſo remarkably delivered from the power of popery and arbitrary power, kicks againſt providence, and her own principles, in the meaſures of her government; what has ſhe not to expect from the vengeance of heaven, which ſacred hiſtory proves, employs even the moſt abandoned nations, as its inſtruments, to puniſh them for the multitude of their oppreſſions in Europe, Aſia, Africa, and America. The day of retribution is probably at hand, and ſhe muſt in her turn experience the calamities reſulting from the wanton abuſes of her power. May the wiſdom of our public councils never unite with the councils of an adminiſtration, which has waged war with America againſt the principles of the Britiſh conſtitution, and has ſince involved herſelf in difficulties which threatened her own independence as a nation.—A nation which exhibits all the appearance of external ſtrength and internal weakneſs.

Iriſh republicans—the time has arrived, that Engliſh tyranny is about to be hurled into ruin.—The ſtreamers of the Toulon fleet are ſeen from your ſhores—the ſhouts of the army of Italy are animating your battalions.

The Beotian ſcribblers are neither able nor willing to ſelect judiciouſly from their London papers—*had they not better ſend them* to our office.

We have good information that the Iriſh inſurgents in addition to the victory over the Foot, have gained five or ſix other important advantages. Two regiments of militia refuſed to act. Soldiers and yeomen deſert in crouds to the republican ſtandard, and add to the ſtrength confidence and diſcipline of the people: the ariſtocrats are filled with conſternation and diſmay—the palace, yards, cuſtom-houſe, banks, are ſtrengthened by iron palliſades and mounted with cannon in the capital, where a ſtill more formidable exploſion will immediately take place. The ſubaltern tyrants, cadis, baſhaws, are flying to London with their effects; every thing promiſes that we ſhall immediately hail the auſpicious birth of the *Iriſh Republic*.

Viva la Republique Irelandois.

The ariſtocratic Journals have become exceedingly moderate of late; they begin to ſee that the people are not all royaliſts and ariſtocrats.

A *ſi ſilicet* having had *modeſty* and *penitence* enough to acknowledge his *fault*. We *remit* the remainder of his *puniſhment* in conſequence of the powerful *interceſſion* he has had the good fortune to make among ——, the editors *eſteemed* and *reſpectable friends*. We are glad to hear that except in this *inſtance* he has ever deported himſelf as a young man of ſenſe and a gentleman.

The Commercial Advertiſer wiſhing to depreciate the merit of the claſſically republican Aurora gives out that its matter is ſupplied from our paper. What falſhood! What abſurdity! The truth is, this paper is the principal ſource from whence the Time Piece draws its ſupport. Their wretched hirelings proſtituted themſelves; wiſh to corrupt and debaſe all others. They hate the republican integrity of Mr. Bache, they are ſmarting under the laſh of his wit and ſuperior information, and therefore 'tis, they wiſh to ruin a character than whom no man has deſerved better of his country.

The Beotian Gazette, Daily Ad. and Commercial Advertiſer, are doubtleſs contending for the prize of ſtupidity. *Beotians* uſe the *ſpur* and *whip* or you will be overtaken by *Noah*. The *Princetown ranter* is already *along ſide*.

——— was admitted, 'tis confidently reported that *maſter ſlender*, in the Italian troop, after being initiated and *prepared* in due form. *What will Mrs.* —— *ſay to this.*

We hear a new muſical inſtrument is added to the *Italian Band*, called the *Scotch fiddle*.

The *billingſgate* of the Britiſh corporal is *exhauſted*. A *tenacious* memory enabled him to gratify the ariſtocrats a long time. He retailed all the *cant*, *ſlang* and *ribaldry* he had collected in his long career of *boſe born meaneſs* faithfully and with ſome addreſs; but wanting the reſourſes of *original* genius and *regular* education he had no means of repleniſhing his exhauſted magazine. His abuſe is become ſo *lethargic* that his royal ſubſcribers complain of *tunni* and *ſpleen* and threaten to give him up. Alas poor Corporal! *Where be thoſe gibes and geers that were wont to let the royaliſts in a roar.*

Fifteenth ſitting of the Italian troop at a Watch-Houſe in this city.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. *Finickinioni* agreed with the gentleman laſt up, that this proceſs would in all likelihood expoſe them to a temporary ridicule—but ought a meaſure intrinſically good be given up on this account. If the ladies, ſaid he, raiſing his voice, (to the pitch of a graſhopper) are weak enough to deſpiſe ſo patriotic a proceeding, I hope, we ſhall learn to deſpiſe them in our turn; but he would not think ſo poorly of their underſtanding. He would indulge the hope that *their* patriotiſm would keep pace with the *men* (plague on this word man 'tis always occurring—) *Italians*, that they would form an Amazonian corps, which *word* I underſtand is derived from the Latin, and ſignifies *cutting of their hair*.—Here he was forcibly interrupted by a young gib of Columbia, who ſwore that he heard his tutor ſay it is a Saxon word, anſwering to the Engliſh *amaze*, and that theſe warlike ladies were ſo denominated from the wonder and amazement ſuch an inſtitution created.

The ſociety fluctuated between theſe definitions; ſome adhering to one and others to the other. To prevent diſputes, it was finally determined to ſubmit it to judgment, and the *Princeton* editor was unanimouſly appointed to adjuſt this point of claſſical and hiſtorical knowledge. He *fidled* over to the chair, bluſhing *purpureouſly*; unable to ſupport with decency and ſpirit this proof of *Italian* approbation—he *tittered* and *ſtammered*, confuſed and incoherent thanks; he raved of the *ſhrubs*, *buſhes*, and *houſes* of Princetown. Mr. Chairman, ſaid he, the preſent is a matter of ſome importance to the Republic of letters, and as I am unwilling to commit myſelf raſhly in a diſpute which may fill folio volumes with the *ſtrenua inertia* of critics, I ſhould think it prudent to wait till the Preſident of Princetown univerſity ſhall pronounce on it: at preſent, however, I incline to the latter definition.

The latter was agreed to and the diſcuſſion was reſumed—Mr. Minickin roſe—Mr. Chairman, I think we are fully juſtified in a meaſure of this kind, not only by the ſpur and incentives of patriotiſm and enthuſiaſm; but alſo by the beſt authorities of ancient and modern hiſtory. No one will pretend to deny that Zenopher was a writer of great weight and authority, and he expreſsly tells us in his Cyropedia, that the conquering Cyrus gave a decided preference to ſuch as had undergone this proceſs either for generals, friends or ſtateſmen. We know that almoſt throughout Aſia ſuch *beings* are entruſted with the *care* of the moſt *beautiful women* and there is not an inſtance on record where they *ſeduced* the affections of their *charge* or *violated* the *honor* they were commiſſioned to *protect*. Theſe, Mr. Chairman, ſaid the orator are convincing, triumphant facts, which he challenged any Italian man, woman or child to contradict. This ſpeech was received with 16 *cheers*.

Mr. *Harmony*. Mr. Chairman, ſaid he, riſing with great emotion, when firſt I aſſociated with this patriotic corps, it was under the impreſſion that you wiſhed to appear as *men* and *republicans*, and that the improvement in muſic, that *flower* of the arts, was the primary object. I ſee my miſtake, I ſee a gang of ignorant, inſolent, petulant, profligate, diſſipated little bloods and upſtarts; charged with the *phrenzy* of *wine* and *fanaticiſm*, diſturbing ſociety under *pretence* of *patriotiſm*, inſulting talent and innocence, and ſtupid enough to think they *ſerve* America *by ceaſing to be men*. I think myſelf obliged to withdraw myſelf—an inſtant cry of kill him, ſhoot him, daſh out his brains, rip him open, he is a jacobin, tear him in pieces, expel him, &c. &c. &c. The Preſident (whom our readers will recollect was a jack-aſs braying louder than any of the reſt; incenſed at this, the republican ſnatched a violin from one of the *immaculate*, and taking the Preſident by the ears, he pulled them till he brayed with pain, and broke the violin on his pate, the Italians alarm-ſcampered off in various directions and left the the republican maſter of the field.

Above thirty Iriſh gentlemen of abilities have reſided in Paris for ſeveral years paſt, and have kept up a correſpondence with the *people* of Ireland.

The Dublin yeomanry corps have been diſarmed, ſuſpected of a league with the rebels.

A Mr. Bacon, a tailor, and a rebel Major General, O'Coigley a Clergyman, Lt. Clinch of the Infantry, and Sir Edward Crosby, have been hung as rebels. Gen. Dundas has been cenſured for a parley with the inſurgents, in Ireland, in which he promiſed pardon, &c. He has demanded a Court-martial. As the rebels hold ſeveral ſeaports, it is ſuppoſed, they muſt have received ſuccours from *France*.

NOTICE.

IN conſequence of the Time Piece day's of publication having been *changed*, the *Italians* concluded the buſineſs at *an end*, and called a meeting for the purpoſe of reſuming their *nefarious* [illegible]

NOTICE.

THE Copartnerſhip of MATTHEW L. DAVIS, and CO, was diſſolved, on the 13th inſt. by mutual conſent; all perſons indebted to them, for ſubſcriptions to the Time Piece, are requeſted to make payment to JOHN D. BURKE, who is duly authoriſed to collect the ſame; and thoſe indebted for Adverſtiſements or Handbills will pleaſe diſcharge their accounts at the office of the ſubſcriber. If there are any demands againſt the late firm, it is requeſted the accounts will be immediately preſented, and they will be paid on ſight. MAT. L. DAVIS.

June 22.

REFINED SUGAR.

LOAF and Lump Sugar, for ſale at the Sugar Houſe, in Liberty (late Crown) ſtreet. Orders left at the Sugar Houſe, or with the ſubſcriber, No. 170 Front Street, will be immediately attended to. Where alſo may be had a few Bags of India Sugar.

March 26. DAVID GELSTON.

A handſome Country Houſe.

TO LET,

And Poſſeſſion given on the 1ſt May.

THAT elegantly ſituated HOUSE on Long-Iſland, directly oppoſite Corlaer's Hook, containing 9 rooms and 6 fire places. and a Garden if required. The ſituation is ſo agreeable that it requires no farther recommendation. For terms apply to

FRANCIS TITUS,
Near the premiſes.

Buſhwick, April 16.

HATS.

PETER VANDERHOEF, JUN. HATTER,
No. 49, Water-ſtreet, near Coenties-Slip,

INFORMS his friends and cuſtomers that he manufactures, and has conſtantly in readineſs for ſale upon the loweſt terms,

MEN & BOYS AMERICAN HATS.

OF every quality—*Alſo*, Ladies and childrens Engliſh imported Hats, to be ſold by the ſingle hat, dozen, or larger quantity as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.—A generous allowance will be made to thoſe who purchaſe by the quantity, to ſell again.

April, 26. tf.

PAPER MAKERS.

Wanted,

TWO or three journeymen paper makers, who are compleatly maſters of their buſineſs, and whoſe characters are good. Conſtant employment will be given, and their wages paid regular. They muſt agree for a ſtated term. For further particulars, apply at the Office of the Time Piece.

C. CHRISTIAN, Cabinet-Maker.
No. 61, New Street.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he manufactures all ſorts of Portables or gentlemens travelling DESKS, on the neweſt and moſt approved methods, at the moſt reduced prices.

July, 11, 1798. tf.

HENRY HAYS.

LADIES' Shoe Maker, No. 78, Broad-way, has received, by the ſhip Mary, from London, in addition to his own Manufacture, a very elegant Aſſortment of LADIES' SHOES, conſiſting of black and colored kid Morocco, of every deſcription, all of the neweſt faſhion, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt eaſonable terms. June 25 1 .w

FOR SALE,
A HOUSE AND LOT,

No. 218, Water ſtreet, nearly oppoſite Crane wharf,

A Compleat well finiſhed three ſtory brick houſe; it is newly painted, in thorough repair, and a moſt excellent ſtand for mercantile buſineſs. For particulars apply to Mr. Abraham Skinner, No. 37, Pine ſtreet, the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, or at No. 4, Ferry ſtreet.

FRANCES ROORBACH,
Executrix to the eſtate of
ARTHUR HELME, deceaſed.

The ſubſcriber earneſtly ſolicites all perſons indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid Arthur Helme, to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands to preſent their account for ſettlement.

NB. If the above houſe and lot are not ſold before the firſt October next, it will on that day be ſold at Public Auction.

July 4th, 1798. tf.

BOARDING & LODGING.

BOARDING and Lodging may be had at No. 22 Cedar ſtreet, on reaſonable terms, by the week, month, or any longer period. Enquire as above. 1aw.

December 11. tf

FOR SALE,

At the Office of the Time Piece, the Tragedies of Bunker-Hill, and Joan D'Arc, written by John D. Burk, late of Trinity Collage Dublin, Price 2ſ. each.

Printing Ink Manufactory.

JOHN BOWEN,

ACQUAINTS the Printers in the Uniten States, that he has eſtabliſhed an Ink Manufactory in New-York, and will be able to furniſh kegs of any ſize on reaſonable terms for caſh, equal to any imported, delivered on board of any veſſel, or left at any other place in this city

J. Bowen is lately arrived from London, where he ſupplied ſome of the moſt reſpactable printing houſes with ink of his manufacture, which was much approved of. Orders fulfilled with the utmoſt attention—to be paid for on delivery. Letters poſt paid, pur addreſſed to 340 Pearl ſtreet, duly attended to.

The printers of papers in the different commercial towns, are requeſted to give this anvertiſement a place for the better encouragement of the undertaking.

SASHES FOR SALE.

MATTHEW HAWKINS, Saſh-Maker and Glazier No. 9 George Street, near the ſhiplards, has on hand and for ſale, a large quantity of 24 light ſaſhes, 8 by 6, which he will ſell painted and Glazed at 8d. per. light 24 light ditto. 7 by 9, at 12d. zes. has alſo on hand, a large ſtock of various other ſiHe ſuch as 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10, 14 by 10, 15 by 11, &c.—Which will be ſold on low terms. Show-windows, Sliding-glaſs, Caſes for Stores, executed at the above place with accuracy and diſpatch.

N. B. Orders as uſual, for town or country, performed at the ſhorteſt notice.

March 26. t. f.

As ſon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers can be procured, will be publiſhed

AN EPIC POEM,
IN TWELVE BOOKS,
ENTITLED
THE COLUMBIAD;

CONTAINING.

A HISTORY of America, from its earlieſt ſettlement to the acknowledgment of her Independence, with the principal battles, ſieges, &c. which led to that event. The author has procured notes illuſtrating hiſtoric and geographic difficulties, from men of the firſt ability in the union; & means, if the profits will permit, to prefix an elegant Copperplate to each book. The whole work will be publiſhed in *Twelve Numbers*, each of which will be delivered for 4s.

It will be printed on the fineſt paper, illuſtrated by the moſt learned Annotations, and embelliſhed by the beſt plates, which can be procured.

Subſcriptions will be taken in at the Offices of the Minerva, Argus, and Time-Piece, New-York; Aurora, and M. Carey's book-ſtore, Philadelphia; and at the Chronicle and Mercury offices, Boſton; and all the other Book-ſtores and Printing-offices on the continent.

October 9th, —tf 1w

The Portrait of General Waſhington,

And other pieces of art, will continue to be ſhewn for 14 days longer, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening, and every pleaſant evening until 10 o'clock.

IT is admitted univerſally, that Waſhington's Portrait is a perfect likeneſs, at this time, of this moſt celebrated patriot and virtuous citizen—As a portrait, it is ſaid to be one of the moſt perfect and elegant paintings that this country or age has produced; it is as large as life; he is repreſented as Preſident of the United States, giving his farewell addreſs to Congreſs. It was painted in 1796, at the period of his retirement from public life—the celebrated G. Stuart, a native of America, was the painter.

13 Very elegant original paintings by the celebrated Mr. Winſtanley, one of which is a ſuperb painting, 16 by 10 feet, of the nativity or birth of Chriſt; other Hiſtorical ſubjects, and ſome of the fineſt Landſcapes ever executed in America.

Alſo, 10 paintings of portraits of celebrated perſonages in the French Revolution, moſt of which have been made ſacifices; of the 10, the Marquis De La Favette and Tom Paine are yet in exiſtence. Alſo, the Grand Muſical clock.

Alſo, a collection of very fine print's, ſome very elegant Porcelain Mantle piece ornaments, a number of well preſerved American Birds, ſome inſects, and a pair of ſecond hand 17 inch Senexes Globes. Many of the above articles are for ſale; the 13 paintings laſt added to the collection are to be diſpoſed of, the plan of which may be ſeen at the exhibition room.

This is doubtleſs the moſt magnificent collection of al fine paintings, every exhibited in this city; thoſe who wiſh to gratify themſelves muſt embrace the preſent opportunity, or they will miſs the moſt pleaſing and gratifying amuſements that this city has ever been in poſſeſſion of.

Admittance 2 Shillings.

Thoſe who have already ſeen the Waſhington, will be requeſted to pay again for the additions, after which, payment will not be expected for the ſame viſitors who introduce others.

N. B. The plate of a amuſement is the New Tontine City Hotel indway.

May 28. tf.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A General aſſortment of ſeeds for ſale by the ſubſcriber, a Brooklyn, viz. Beans, peas, cabbage, carrot, beet, parſni, dive, cellary, perſely, radiſh, turnip, lettice, and onion ſeed

JOHN HASTINGS,

Gardener, oppoſite to the methodiſt church, Brooklyn, where may likewiſe be had, fruit and foreſt trees.

Orders left at the office of the Time Piece will be attended to.

Sept. 1c. t f

AN APPEAL
TO
IMPARTIAL POSTERITY.

BY MADAME ROLAND,
Wife of the Miniſter in the Interior of France.

CONDITIONS.

Theſe ſcarce and very valuable Hiſtorical Memoirs, which ran through two London editions in a few months, will be compriſed in two volumes, octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to ſubſcribers, neatly bound and lettered, at one dollar and fifty cents per volume; one third of the ſubſcription money to be paid on delivery of the firſt volume, the remainder when the work is completed.

To printers, bookſellers and others, who acquire ſubſcriptions, the uſual allowance will be made.

☞ Subſcriptions are taken at the Reading Room, No. 149, Water ſtreet, the Printing Office, No. 149, Pearl ſtreet, and the different Bookſtores in this City.

As ſoon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers are obtai d, the Work will be put to preſs, and compleated with the utmoſt diſpatch. February 1. tf.

THE
INTERESTING TRAVELS
OF
JOHN LEDYARD,
WITH A SUMMARY OF HIS LIFE,

Are now in the hands of the Printer; and the following Propoſals are offered to the Public for Printing the ſame by Subſcription.

CONDITIONS.

I. It ſhall be printed on fine paper, with a new type, ornamented with a full length portrait of the Author, in the attitude of taking leave, on his departure for Africa.

II. It will be publiſhed in a large octavo form, handſomely bound and lettered—calculated to contain between four and five hundredpages, making an elegant library volume.

III. The price to ſubſcribers will be two dollars a volume; one half the money to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing and the remainder on delivery of the Work.

THE ſolicitude expreſſed by the public for this long expected Work; the character of the Author, and the celebrity of the travels, render unneceſſary, to moſt Americans, encomiums which are ordinarily uſed in recommending books to public patronage. To thoſe who have not heard of Mr. John Ledyard and his travels, the following character, extracted from a Work publiſhed by the London African Society, may not be amiſs:

"FORCIBLY impreſſed by the objects which he ſaw, and naturally led to compare them with thoſe which the other regions of the globe had preſented to his view, he deſcribes with the energy of an original obſerver, and exhibits in his narrative the varied effects of ſimilarity and contraſt.

—Having traverſed the world by water, in his great attempt to do the ſame by land he had nearly penetrated to the Pacific ocean, when he was ſeized upon, and baniſhed from her territories by the empreſs of Ruſſia.—

"On his arrival in England, Sir Joſeph Banks told him, knowing his diſpoſition, that he believed he could recommend him to an adventure almoſt as perilous as the one from which he had returned; and then communicated to him the wiſhes of the aſſociation for diſcovering the inland countries of Africa.

"Ledyard replied, that he had always determined to traverſe the continent of Africa as ſoon as he had explored the interior of North America; and as Sir Joſeph had offered him a letter of introduction, he came directly to the writer of theſe memoirs. I ſpread the map of Africa before him, and tracing a line from Cairo to Sennar, and from thence weſtward, in the latitude and ſuppoſed direction of the Niger, I told him that was the route by which it was deſired that Africa might, if poſſible, be explored. I aſked him when he would ſet out—"*To-morrow morning*," was his anſwer: But before I had learned from the note the name and buſineſs of my viſitor, I was ſtruck with the manlineſs of his perſon, the breadth of his cheſt, the openeſs of his countenance, and the inquietude of his eye.

"His perſon was remarkably expreſſive of activity and ſtrength; his manners, though unpoliſhed, were neither uncivil or unpleaſing: Little attentive to difference of rank, he ſeemed to conſider all men as his equals, and as ſuch he reſpected them: His genius, though irregular, was original and comprehenſive;—ardent in his wiſhes, yet calm in his deliberations; daring in his purpoſes, but guarded in his meaſures; impatient of controul, yet capable of ſtrong endurance; adventrous beyond the conception of ordinary men, yet wary, and conſiderate, and attentive to all precautions; he appeared to be formed by nature for atchievements of hardihood and peril.

March 16. tf.